

Moscow 2030: Creating A Biometric "Paradise" | Looks Like The WEF Plan | The Whole World Is A Stage



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As most of you probably know, Russia's capital city has been fighting a covert shadow war against Unipolar jaywalking, which is one of the top three threats from the Global South. Probably you read about it on ZeroHedge.

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I'm happy to report that the Multipolar Pedestrian Order has made significant inroads with the assistance of facial recognition cameras programmed to publicly shame Muscovites who rudely cross the street without permission:



January 5, 02:10

A prototype of a traffic light that records traffic violations by a pedestrian at a crossing was tested in Moscow

According to the head of the capital's State Traffic Inspectorate, Alexander Bykov, in order to create and ensure the effective use of an automated system for bringing pedestrians to administrative responsibility, it is necessary to have biometric data of all citizens

The prototype “tracks a pedestrian’s movement ... If a pedestrian violates traffic rules, his image, without identification, is transmitted to an electronic information display board located nearby.”

Safe. Effective. Convenient. But there’s just one problem: Why do some Russians think they can go outside without being immediately identified by an algorithm?

[The head of Moscow’s State Traffic Inspectorate, Alexander Bykov,] noted that in order to create and ensure the effective use of an automated system for bringing pedestrians to administrative responsibility, it is necessary to have biometric data of all citizens. In this case, the submission of biometric data should become an obligation of citizens.

If this anti-globalist traffic light is only supposed to gently wag a finger at “unidentified” rule-breakers—as opposed to identifying them and deducting 5,000 GrefCoins from their SberWallet—*why would you need the biometric data of all citizens?* Curious minds want to know.

(Coincidentally, the collection of all biometric data in Russia—which is being stored and used by a commercial enterprise—is underway.)

But let's look at the big picture: These exciting developments will help Moscow achieve Smart City status, a metamorphosis slated for completion by 2030. They picked that year at random; it has no significance.

Here's the Moscow 2030 [website](#) for those who might be interested:



Moscow's [101-page blueprint](#) for becoming Smart includes the widespread use of video surveillance cameras to make transportation more safe and convenient. It also [calls](#) for “wearable and implanted medical digital devices” that can be used to calculate health insurance payments. As an added bonus, the document advocates for “genetic passports” that will help “optimize protocols for traditional therapy and in the future gene therapy”.

Very fancy but to what end? What is the *purpose* of the Moscow 2030 plan? The listed goals of the project are as follows:

- “**Ensuring sustainable growth** in the quality of life of Muscovites and **favorable conditions for conducting business** and other activities through the use of digital technologies.”
- “**Centralized**, end-to-end and transparent city management based on **Big Data and Artificial Intelligence**.”
- “Increasing the efficiency of government spending, including through the introduction of **public-private partnerships** in the field of information and digital

technologies and communications.”

This word salad looks strangely familiar.



Just to be 100% clear, though: Moscow is *not* a member of the WEF's Smart Cities Alliance. *Ergo*, the Moscow 2030 plan is designed to expose Bill Gates and the Federal Reserve System.

Multipolar Technocracy is good because it stops the spread of Unipolar Technocracy, which is bad. We know this is true because a report published by the OECD in 2019 described Moscow's Smart City project as a positive step towards "achieving the SDGs".

The City of Moscow, Russian Federation: THE SDGs TO PROMOTE BALANCED URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Key highlights

- The City of Moscow has made remarkable improvements towards sustainable development in the past 10 years, in areas such as poverty reduction, income inequalities, transport, environment, personal security, health or education.
- The city sees the 2030 Agenda as an excellent opportunity to enhance urban development strategies - in particular the Master Plan 2010-2035, the Investment Strategy 2025 and the Smart City 2030 - to become an attractive place to live in the 21st century.
- Implementing these strategies will require making the most of links across policy sectors at the local level, but also coordinating with other municipalities, across levels of government, and the private sector.

The city of Moscow has experienced notable improvements in key areas related to the SDGs during the past 10 years. The city has reduced the number of individuals with income below the subsistence level from 10% to 7.2%, unemployment from 1.8% to 1.3%, and mortality of new-borns and children under the age of 5 from 10 to 5 per 1000 live births between 2010 and 2018. Moreover, greenhouse gas emissions have decreased by 18% between 2013 and 2018.

Despite recent progress and actions of the local administration, there are still key challenges for the city of Moscow, namely transport and ageing. The new magistral network launched in 2016 has improved bus transport in the city centre. The passenger flow in the new routes has increased 40%, from 385 000 in 2016 to 540 000 in 2018, and the frequency of buses has doubled from 16min to 8 min in the same period. However, citizens still widely use private cars and this type of transportation is the main source of air pollution (80% of total pollutants). The city of Moscow will have to address and find solutions to population ageing in the near future. It is estimated that in 10 years Moscow will count above 500 000 inhabitants of over 80 years old. This demographic challenge in terms of population growth, migration and population ageing will bring large pressures on health, education, housing, transport, social protection and other services.

Promoting balanced urban development require an integrated approach to promote synergies and manage trade-offs across sectors. The city has to deal with difficult trade-offs when addressing challenges such as climate change adaptation (SDG 13) since reducing GHGs emissions will imply maintaining and developing green spaces (SDG 11 or 15), reducing private transportation in favour of public (while at the same time catering for a growing population who need affordable housing) as well as promoting sustainable production (SDG 12).

In Moscow, the SDGs are seen as a systemic framework that can help promote an integrated approach to urban development. The city sees the 2030 Agenda as an

excellent opportunity to enhance local development strategies to become an attractive place to live in the 21st century. Currently, the SDGs serve as a checklist to assess and highlight the contribution of the various local programmes and initiatives.

Moscow has three main strategies that are a template for sustainable development for the next 10-15 years.

- The Master Plan 2010-2035 promotes a "balanced urban development", striking a balance between access to green areas, efficient transportation, and quality housing.
- Investment Strategy 2025 has the long-term objective to create a favourable investment climate that helps improve urban development.
- Smart City 2030 aims to provide digital solutions that advance urban development, in particular to boost local living standards and ensure more cost-effective management and service-provision solutions.

Figure 1: Smart city's development domains



Source: Moscow "Smart City – 2030"

The good news is that Russians don't seem overly excited about gene therapies or algorithms programmed to terrorize pedestrians.

The bad news is that the Russian government is grooming young people for Smart City life. There is even an educational Smart City center in Moscow that hosts fun parties for children. Children are our future, after all.



Moscow Government Information Center

Home / News / A New Year's show for children will be held in the Smart City pa...

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December 19, 2023



A New Year's show for children will be held in the Smart City pavilion at VDNKh



photo: mos.ru

YU On December 28, residents of the capital aged from six to 10 years old are invited to the New Year's show "Fixies. New secrets" in the "Smart City" pavilion at VDNKh. This was reported by the press service of the Moscow Department of Information Technologies.

“Children will go on exciting adventures in which they will have to defeat and reprogram the insidious Computer Virus in order to teleport Santa Claus to celebrate the New Year.” (source: icmos.ru)



The Smart City pavilion at VDNKh (source: vdnh.ru)

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